LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1971

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1971.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss the most important physical disease affecting the developed nations.

Overweight

McMullen and Hopkins found that 18.0% and 17.4% respectively of patients visiting them in general practice were overweight according to subjective impression, that is the normal curves and angles of the figure had gone and it was distorted. Pincherle and Wright found that among the first 2000 people visiting their clinic at the Institute of Directors for a check-up, 19% were between 10 and 20% overweight and 9% more than 20% overweight. In Ross on Wye out of a group of 69 boys and 72 girls at the Grammar School, 9 boys and 4 girls who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 13.0% of boys and 5.6% of girls, were found to be more than 30% above standard weights given by the Institute of Child Health. Out of groups of 173 boys and 180 girls at the Secondary Modern School, 9 boys and 15 girls who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 5.2% of boys and 8.3% of girls, were found to be more than 30% above the standard weights. One boy was 150% and one girl 100% above the standard weights. Out of a group of 29 children at a local primary school, 5 who were overweight according to subjective impression, that is 17.2% of the group, were found to be more than 30% above the standard weights. These findings are particularly distressing as according to Brooke four out of five overweight children are likely to become overweight adults.

Overweight is not a funny matter. Figures from the Societyof Actuaries of America indicate that for persons aged 15 - 69 who are 10%, 20% and 30% above the weights at which mortality is lowest, mortality is 13%, 25% and 42% respectively above average in men, and 9%, 21%, and 30% respectively above average in women. Figures from the same source indicate that for persons aged 15 - 69 who are 30% above the weights at which mortality is lowest, mortality from heart disease, other than coronary disease, and from circulatory disease, is 43% higher in men and 51% higher in women, from coronary disease 34% higher in both sexes, from stroke 53% higher in men and 28% higher in women, from cancer 16% higher in men and 13% higher in women, from diabetes 133% higher in men and 83% higher in women, from pneumonia and influenza 32% higher in men and 27% higher in women, and from diseases of the digestive system 68% higher in men and 39% higher in women.

A 12 year study of 5000 men and women by Kannel and others indicated that the weight before the onset of angina pectoris or of sudden death from angina pectoris was strongly related to the risk of these, and it was suggested that the relationship of overweight to increased incidence of coronary disease was due to increased cardiac workload and raised blood pressure resulting from excess weight, increased coronary atheroscerosis resulting from high food intake and consequent high levels of fats in the circulation, and deficient development of collateral coronary circulation in coronary patients resulting from decrease in physical activity due to overweight

Huenemann has shown that rates of coronary disease, high blood pressure, cardiovascular renal disease, and diabetes, are all higher among those who were markedly overweight in childhood, and Emerson that women who are overweight when they become pregnant are more likely to develop toxaemia of pregnancy, high blood pressure, and a number of other complications. Overweight people have an unusually high incidence of gallstones.

Overweight predisposes also to mechanical complications, to the effect on joints and ligaments of carrying too much weight, such as backache, arthritis of the knees and hips, and flat foot. Excess fat round the trunk is an obstruction to free breathing, and chronic bronchitis is a common association. Abdominal surgery is more difficult, ventral hernia is a further complication, varicose veins are more common, and overweight people are slower in their movements and prone to accidents.

The great majority of overweight people are overweight because their intake of food is in excess of physiological requirements, in other words because they eat too much, and it might as well be pointed out here that alcohol, while deficient in proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals, is not deficient in calories. Anybody who is overweight is eating too much, or drinking too much, or both. Some people have the capacity to burn off excess food, converting it into heat, and are able to eat to excess without putting on weight, but in the majority of people excess food is converted into fat and stored in the body. The simple proposition that overweight is due to overeating cannot be repeated too often. However little a person is eating, if he is overweight, he is eating too much. The fact that the man next door, who eats twice as much, is not overweight, has no relevance. It is what he himself eats that matters.

It is particularly distressing that the majority of babies are overweight, and that this majority is steadily increasing. Weight gain seems to be the mother's favourite measure of her baby's progress, possibly just because it is the easiest to measure, but there is also the visual evidence which it provides of her capacity as a mother, and perhaps even now there is the memory of consumption and phthisis. The majority of babies are bottle fed, and this majority also is increasing, and the supply of baby food, unlike the supply of breast milk, is unlimited, and leads to overfeeding, as does the indigestion caused by bottle feeding, which is mistaken for hunger. Increasingly children are overfed almost from the beginning, with possible permanent cellular changes in adipose tissue composition which may explain the poor prognosis of childhood obesity, and also possible changes in the appetite control mechanism in the brain.

If the cause of overweight is simple, its treatment also is simple, in theory at any rate. First the weight has to be reduced to within normal limits, by the use of a diet which provides less calories than the individual requires, and then it has to be maintained within these limits by the use of a regime which provides no more calories than the individual requires. The individual must accept that it is desirable that he should lose weight, so that he will be willing to follow the diet, and he must accept also that if he does not thereafter follow a regime which will provide him with no more calories than he requires he will enevitably put on weight again. The difficulty that people experience in losing weight, and in maintaining their weight within normal limits once it has reached them, is because they are not prepared to exercise the self-control required.

A diet containing unrestricted amounts of protein and fat, but no carbohydrate, is not difficult to follow, as all the body's nutritional requirements are contained in the protein and fat, and even in the absence of carbohydrate, or possibly particularly in the absence of carbohydrate, no instinctive demands are made by the body, the amount of protein and fat consumed is self-limiting, and there are no uncontrollable desires for food by the individual. But he must be perfectly clear that he is never eating more than is strictly necessary to control his hunger. In general small frequent meals are less likely to lead to uncontrollable hunger than larger meals at wider intervals. A diet of this nature, rigidly followed, having obtained its objective, can then be gradually modified to become the basis of a maintenance regime. Exercise essential for health, reduces weight very little. It stimulates appetite, and in any case the body is an efficient machine needing little fuel.

The problem of overweight babies and children is in some ways more difficult. The baby which the mother seems to want, and which is praised by her relatives and friends, and by too many members of the nursing profession who should know better, is the baby which by any scientific assessment is overweight and heading straight for the disasters already enumerated, even if these are still some way off. It is the climate of opinion that has to be changed. To a lesser extent this is true of the older child, or at any rate the mother is not prepared to admit that her child is less than perfect, and so not prepared to do anything about it.

Overweight is the most important physical disease affecting this country and the other developed nations, and it is not receiving the attention it warrants.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

Ledbury Rural District

The Lowlands

These are floored mainly by red marls, giving a heavy and close textured loamy soil. They consist of an undulating river-fretted lowland ranging in elevation from 200 to 400 feet and are set within a discontinuous frame of hills. Over much of the region the red marls are masked by extensive spreads of glacial drift ranging in character from comparatively heavy clay to lighter sands and gravels.

The Malvern Foothills and the Woolhope Dome

These have a generally subdued relief. They represent upfolds of older rock protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which they are composed consist of alternate beds of limestone and shale, which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

The Frome Valley

Within the District the Frome is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Ledbury R.D.

General Statistics

	Ledbury 1970	Ledbury 1971	E & W 1971
Area in acres	50,366	50,366	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,640	11.370	48,815,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	3,915	3,944	
Rateable Value	£354,026	£359,461	
Live births			
Number	156	147	783,165
Rate per 1000 population	13.4	12.9	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.5	6.1	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	3	1	9,898
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	18.9	6.8	12.5
Total live and still births	159	148	793,063
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	1	1	13,726
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	6.4	6.8	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	6.7	7.2	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	24.2
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.4	6.8	11.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	6.4	6.8	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	25.2	13.5	22.3
Maternal mortality (including abortions)			
Number of deaths	0	0	133
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.17
Deaths			
Number	140	142	567,345
Rate per 1000 population	12.0	12.5	11.6

South Herefordshire

General Statistics

	Sth Hfds 1970	Sth Hfds 1971	E & W 1971
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	37,380	36,290	48,815,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,719	12,853	
Rateable Value	£1,058,567	£1,066,102	
Live births			
Number	483	509	783,165
Rate per 1000 population	12.9	14.0	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.6	6.5	8.4
Stillbirths			
Number	7	4	9,898
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14.3	7.8	12.5
Total live and still births	490	513	793,063
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4	10	13,726
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	8.3	19.6	17.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	8.8	18.9	16.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	30.3	24.2
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.2	11.8	11.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	4.1	9.8	9.9
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	18.4	17.5	22.3
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	1	0	133
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	2.04	0.00	0.17
Deaths			
Number	442	458	567,345
Rate per 1000 population	11.8	12.6	11.6

Ledbury R.D.

Population Changes

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1949	12650							
1950	12480	170		223	158	65	235	
1951	12371	109		222	161	61	170	
1952	12360	11		209	159	50	61	
1953	12401		41	196	145	51	10	
1954	12470		69	177	148	29		40
1955	12440	30		208	150	58	88	
1956	12390	50		198	151	47	97	
1957	12380	10		175	142	33	43	
1958	12370	10		181	146	35	45	
1959	12320	50		167	160	7	57	
1960	12300	20		180	157	23	43	
1961	11530	770		172	148	24	794	
1962	11550		20	180	154	26	6	
1963	11560		10	190	160	30	20	
1964	11650		90	216	153	63		27
1965	11680		30	185	146	39	9	
1966	11690		10	166	123	43	33	
1967	11720		30	182	118	64	34	
1968	11740		20	168	129	39	19	
1969	11700	40		177	163	14	54	
1970	11640	60		156	140	16	76	
1971	11370	270		147	142	5	275	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Population Decrease		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Emigration	
	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.
1950-59	330	33.0	1956	195.6	1520	152.0	436	43.6	766	76.6
1960-69	620	62.0	1816	181.6	1451	145.1	365	36.5	985	98.5
1950-69	950	47.5	3772	188.6	2971	148.6	801	40.1	1751	87.6
1970		60		156		140		16		76
1971		270		147		142		5		275

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:-

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 330, from 12,650 to 12,320, as a result of an excess of 436 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 766. During the period 1960-69 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 620, from 12,320 to 11,700, as a result of an excess of 365 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 985. During the period 1950-69 the population decreased by 950, from 12,650 to 11,700, as a result of an excess of 801 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1751. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the twenty years but in spite of this the population has fallen in eleven out of the twenty, as a result of a net emigration in every year except two. This is a disastrous rate of emigration. It is not births which are lacking. Births are more than adequate to maintain the population, and an increase in the number of births will only result in an increase in the volume of emigration. The fault is the inability of the District to retain its population; and as can be seen from the figures taking the two ten year periods with one another, the volume of emigration is increasing.

South Herefordshire

Population Changes

Year	Population	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigration	Immigration
1949	38379							
1950	38281	98		639	472	167	265	
1951	38020	261		678	502	176	437	
1952	37750	270		654	444	210	480	
1953	37817		67	637	461	176	109	
1954	38010		193	575	444	131		62
1955	37950	60		581	482	99	159	
1956	37830	120		601	458	143	263	
1957	37740	90		570	458	112	202	
1958	37760		20	586	456	130	110	
1959	37750	10		564	436	128	138	
1960	37810		60	609	464	145	85	
1961	36300	1510		575	483	92	1602	
1962	36580		280	608	439	169		111
1963	36610		30	615	460	155	125	
1964	37010		400	615	438	177		223
1965	37280		270	587	416	171		99
1966	37420		140	584	436	148	8	
1967	37640		220	572	394	178		42
1968	37620	20		532	441	91	111	
1969	37560	60		556	469	87	147	
1970	37380	180		483	442	41	221	
1971	36290	1090		509	458	51	1141	

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	Population Decrease		Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Emigration	
	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.	Total No.	Average Annual No.
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2
1970		180		483		442		41		221
1971		1090		509		458		51		1141

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ledbury R.D.

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	70	68	138
Illegitimate	4	5	9
Total	74	73	147

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1		1
Illegitimate			
Total	1		1

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

South Herefordshire

Births, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	257	219	476
Illegitimate	16	17	33
Total	273	236	509

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	6	4	10

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate			
Total	3	3	6

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate			
Total	2	3	5

Ledbury R.D.

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks and under 1 Year		Age in Years 1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1																						1	
Malignant neoplasm stomach	1																						1	
Malignant neoplasm intestine		2																		1				1
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	4	2																	1	1	2	1	1	
Malignant neoplasm breast		2																		1				1
Malignant neoplasm prostate	1																						1	
Other malignant neoplasms	1	5						1										1		2			1	1
Diabetes mellitus	2	2																		1	1		1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1																		1	1			
Hypertensive disease	3	1																	1	1	2			
Ischaemic heart disease	19	11															2		2	1	6	2	9	8
Other forms of heart disease	3	4																					3	4
Cerebrovascular disease	15	15																	2		5	2	8	13
Other diseases of circulatory system	2	1																			1		1	1
Pneumonia	5	7																				1	5	6
Bronchitis and emphysema	2	3																			2			3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2																					1	2

Peptic ulcer		1																				1		
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1												1	1		1							
Nephritis and nephrosis		1																				1		
Other diseases genito urinary system	1	2																		1			1	1
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	1																		1					
Congenital anomalies		1								1														
Other causes of perinatal mortality		1		1																				
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	1																			1			1
Motor vehicle accidents	5										3		1		1									
All other accidents	2	1						2							1								1	
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	2														1		1							
Total All Causes	75	67	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	1	1	4	-	4	1	7	10	21	8	35	43

South Herefordshire

Deaths

Cause of Death	Total All Ages		Under 4 Weeks		4 Weeks and under 1 Year		Age in Years 1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Other infective and parasitic diseases	2		1		1																			
Malignant neoplasm oesophagus	4	1																	1		1		2	1
Malignant neoplasm stomach	8	3																			3	2	5	1
Malignant neoplasm intestine	5	3															1			1	2	1	2	1
Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	13	4													1		1		3	2	5	2	3	
Malignant neoplasm breast		3																		1		1		1
Malignant neoplasm uterus		3														1				1		1		
Malignant neoplasm prostate	6																				1		5	
Leukaemia	1	1													1	1								
Other malignant neoplasms	10	10						1										1	3	4	4	2	3	2
Diabetes mellitus	2	4																		1	1	2	1	1
Anaemias	1	1																					1	1
Mental disorders		1																						1
Other diseases of nervous system	4	2															1	1	1	1	1		1	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	4																		2	2	2	1	
Hypertensive disease	8	6																	3	2	4	2	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	61	28													1		3		10	3	27	6	20	19
Other forms of heart disease	12	27																	1	1		2	11	24

Cerebrovascular disease	36	45																2	5	4	11	8	20	31
Other diseases of circulatory system	13	6																		1	3		10	5
Influenza		1																				1		
Pneumonia	12	14															1		2			3	9	11
Bronchitis and emphysema	10	7																	1		4	2	5	5
Asthma	1																		1					
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	3			2								1								1		1	3
Peptic ulcer		2																				1		1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1																				1			
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1												1	1		1							
Other diseases of digestive system	1	3																				1	1	2
nephritis and nephrosis		1																				1		
Hyperplasia of prostate	1																						1	
Other diseases genito urinary system	1	6																		2		1	1	3
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	1	3														1			1			1		1
Congenital anomalies	1	4		1		1				1				1					1					
Birth injury difficult labour, etc.	1		1																					
Other causes of peri perinatal mortality	1	2	1	2																				
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	4																			1			4
Motor vehicle accidents	7										4		1		1						1			
All other accidents	7	9						1					1		2					1		1	4	6
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	4												1		1		1		1					
Total All Causes	246	212	3	3	3	1	-	2	-	1	4	-	4	2	8	3	9	4	34	27	73	43	108	126

Ledbury R.D.

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ledbury No.	Ledbury Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Ledbury Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Ledbury Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Ledbury Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Ledbury Rate	E&W Rate
1950	223	17.9	15.9	5	21.9	22.6	3	13.5	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	158	12.7	11.6
1951	222	17.9	15.5	4	17.7	23.0	11	49.5	29.7	0	0.00	0.75	161	13.0	12.5
1952	209	16.9	15.3	9	41.3	22.7	2	9.6	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	159	12.9	11.3
1953	196	15.8	15.5	1	5.1	22.4	0	0.0	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	145	11.7	11.4
1954	177	14.2	15.2	5	27.5	23.5	8	45.2	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	148	11.9	11.3
1955	208	16.7	15.0	4	18.9	23.2	3	14.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	150	12.1	11.7
1956	198	16.0	15.7	5	24.6	22.9	7	35.4	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	151	12.2	11.7
1957	175	14.1	16.1	7	38.5	22.5	6	34.3	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	142	11.5	11.5
1958	181	14.6	16.4	4	21.6	21.5	5	27.6	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	146	11.8	11.7
1959	167	13.6	16.5	4	23.4	20.8	4	24.0	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	160	13.0	11.6
1960	180	14.6	17.2	3	16.4	19.8	3	16.7	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	157	12.8	11.5
1961	172	14.9	17.6	4	22.7	19.0	3	17.4	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	148	12.8	11.9
1962	180	15.6	18.0	4	21.7	18.1	5	27.8	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	154	13.3	11.9
1963	190	16.4	18.2	2	10.4	17.2	13	68.4	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	160	13.8	12.2
1964	216	18.5	18.5	4	18.2	16.3	7	32.4	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	153	13.1	11.3
1965	185	15.8	18.1	5	26.3	15.8	3	16.2	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	146	12.5	11.5
1966	166	14.2	17.7	3	17.8	15.3	5	30.1	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	123	10.5	11.7
1967	182	15.5	17.2	3	16.2	14.8	2	11.0	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	118	10.1	11.2
1968	168	14.3	16.9	4	23.3	14.3	0	0.0	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	129	11.0	11.9
1969	177	15.1	16.3	2	11.2	13.2	2	11.3	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	163	13.9	11.9
1970	156	13.4	16.0	3	18.9	13.0	1	6.4	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	140	12.0	11.7
1971	147	12.9	16.0	1	6.8	12.5	1	6.8	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	142	12.5	11.6

This table may be summarised as follows:-

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Ledbury Total No.	Ledbury Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Ledbury Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Ledbury Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Ledbury Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Ledbury Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Ra
50-59	1956	15.8	15.7	48	24.1	22.5	49	25.4	25.6	0	0.00	0.60	1520	12.3	11.
60-69	1816	15.5	17.6	34	18.4	16.4	43	23.1	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	1451	12.4	11.
50-69	3772	15.6	16.6	82	21.2	19.4	92	24.2	22.7	0	0.00	0.44	2971	13.3	11.
1970	156	13.4	16.0	3	18.9	13.0	1	6.4	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	140	12.0	11.
1971	147	12.9	16.0	1	6.8	12.5	1	6.8	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	142	12.5	11.

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1971 being 1.12.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but it is creditable that not one maternal death occurred during the period as a whole.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1971 being 0.86.

South Herefordshire

Vital Statistics

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Births			Stillbirths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7
1971	509	14.0	16.0	4	7.8	12.5	10	19.6	17.5	0	0.00	0.17	458	12.6	11.6

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of childbearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1971 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1971 for three of the four districts being below unity.

Ledbury R.D.

Causes of Death

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Ledbury No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Rate	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	Rate	E&W Rate
1950	1	0.08	0.28	23	1.84	1.67	32	2.56	1.48	18	1.44	1.25	25	2.00	2.21
1951	3	0.24	0.30	17	1.37	1.66	25	2.02	1.56	18	1.46	1.33	19	1.54	2.34
1952	3	0.24	0.32	23	1.86	1.67	15	1.21	1.58	18	1.46	1.40	31	2.51	2.00
1953	3	0.24	0.34	21	1.69	1.65	24	1.94	1.54	19	1.53	1.42	22	1.77	1.93
1954	0	0.00	0.37	19	1.52	1.67	27	2.17	1.63	17	1.36	1.53	15	1.20	1.87
1955	3	0.24	0.39	18	1.45	1.67	27	2.17	1.67	20	1.61	1.61	22	1.77	1.88
1956	2	0.16	0.41	18	1.45	1.67	29	2.34	1.67	6	0.48	1.70	19	1.53	1.82
1957	3	0.24	0.42	18	1.45	1.67	24	1.94	1.64	12	0.97	1.72	21	1.70	1.70
1958	7	0.57	0.44	11	0.89	1.68	19	1.54	1.69	22	1.78	1.86	19	1.54	1.72
1959	1	0.08	0.46	29	2.35	1.68	23	1.87	1.66	15	1.22	1.87	20	1.62	1.58
1960	6	0.49	0.48	28	2.28	1.68	24	1.95	1.67	24	1.95	2.01	16	1.30	1.55
1961	5	0.43	0.49	18	1.56	1.67	21	1.82	1.67	22	1.91	2.07	18	1.56	1.57
1962	3	0.26	0.51	21	1.82	1.67	25	2.16	1.68	24	2.08	2.19	11	0.95	1.50
1963	5	0.43	0.52	26	2.25	1.66	26	2.25	1.71	20	1.73	2.29	13	1.12	1.47
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67	23	1.97	1.56	29	2.49	2.24	9	0.77	1.25
1965	9	0.77	0.55	14	1.20	1.67	25	2.14	1.64	37	3.17	2.38	10	0.86	1.23
1966	4	0.34	0.56	14	1.20	1.69	24	2.05	1.64	24	2.05	2.39	10	0.86	1.23
1967	8	0.68	0.58	18	1.54	1.70	20	1.71	1.59	23	1.96	2.67	13	1.11	0.82
1968	9	0.77	0.59	18	1.53	1.72	22	1.87	1.65	27	2.30	2.85	8	0.68	0.82
1969	8	0.68	0.61	21	1.79	1.74	20	1.71	1.63	44	3.76	2.86	12	1.03	0.78
1970	11	0.95	0.62	15	1.29	1.74	20	1.72	1.62	22	1.89	2.84	10	0.86	0.75
1971	6	0.53	0.63	13	1.14	1.76	30	2.64	1.64	30	2.64	2.93	9	0.79	0.73

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Ledbury Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Ledbury Total No.	Av Ann Rate	Av Ann Rate
50-59	26	0.21	0.37	197	1.59	1.67	245	1.98	1.61	165	1.33	1.57	213	1.72	1.91
60-69	61	0.52	0.54	193	1.65	1.69	230	1.96	1.64	274	2.34	2.40	120	1.02	1.22
50-69	87	0.36	0.46	390	1.62	1.68	475	1.97	1.63	439	1.84	1.98	333	1.37	1.56
1970	11	0.95	0.62	15	1.29	1.74	20	1.72	1.62	22	1.89	2.84	10	0.86	0.75
1971	6	0.53	0.63	13	1.14	1.76	30	2.64	1.64	30	2.64	2.93	9	0.79	0.73

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 66.2% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1971, with death rates from cancer sub-divided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South Herefordshire

Causes of Death

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate	Sth No.	Hfds Rate	E&W Rate
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39	1.02	1.25	104	2.72	2.21
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51	1.34	1.33	84	2.21	2.34
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38	1.01	1.40	100	2.65	2.00
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53	1.40	1.42	106	2.80	1.93
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48	1.26	1.53	87	2.29	1.87
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52	1.37	1.61	76	2.00	1.88
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35	0.93	1.70	89	2.35	1.82
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49	1.30	1.72	92	2.44	1.70
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63	1.67	1.86	71	1.88	1.72
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49	1.30	1.87	67	1.77	1.58
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60	1.59	2.01	65	1.72	1.55
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57	1.57	2.07	78	2.15	1.57
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62	1.69	2.19	60	1.64	1.50
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61	1.67	2.29	65	1.78	1.47
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79	2.13	2.24	55	1.49	1.25
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78	2.09	2.38	49	1.31	1.23
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82	2.19	2.39	65	1.74	1.23
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90	2.39	2.67	44	1.17	0.82
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76	2.02	2.85	42	1.12	0.82
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74	72	1.92	1.63	112	2.98	2.86	48	1.28	0.78
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74	69	1.85	1.62	86	2.30	2.84	55	1.47	0.75
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76	81	2.23	1.64	89	2.45	2.93	46	1.27	0.73

This table may be summarised as follows:

	Lung Cancer			Other Cancer			Cerebro Vascular Disease			Cardio Vascular Disease			Other Cardiac Disease		
	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate	Sth Total No.	Hfds Av Ann Rate	E&W Av Ann Rate
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67	645	1.70	1.61	477	1.26	1.57	876	2.31	1.91
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69	687	1.85	1.64	757	2.03	2.40	571	1.54	1.22
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68	1332	1.77	1.63	1234	1.65	1.98	1447	1.93	1.56
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74	69	1.85	1.62	86	2.30	2.84	55	1.47	0.75
1971	17	0.47	0.63	58	1.60	1.76	81	2.23	1.64	89	2.45	2.93	46	1.27	0.73

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 66.2% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1971, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast with death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

Natioanl Health Service Act 1946

Part II

Hospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 2012

Part III

Local Health Authority Services

Section 21	Health Centres
Section 22	Care of Mothers and Young
Section 23	Midwifery
Section 24	Health Visiting
Section 25	Home Nursing
Section 26	Vaccination and Immunisation
Section 27	Ambulance Services
Section 28	Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 4281

Part IV

General Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

Section 33	General Medical Services
Section 38	Pharmaceutical Services
Section 40	General Dental Services
Section 41	Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Telephone 5606

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Telephone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	584
Faeces	110
Milk	96
Food	3
	793

Section C

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

Ledbury R.D.

Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	2	-	-	-
1-	5	6	-	-
2-	3	6	-	-
3-	5	6	-	-
4-	4	9	-	-
5-	28	21	-	2
10-	5	3	-	-
15-	-	2	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	52	53	-	2

	Whooping Cough	
	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-
3-	-	-
6-	-	-
9-	-	-
1-year	-	-
2-	1	-
5-	3	3
10-	-	-
15-	-	-
20-	-	-
25-	1	1
35-	-	2
45-	-	-
55-	-	-
65-	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	5	6

	Food Poisoning	
	M	F
Under 5 years	3	-
5-	-	1
15-	1	1
45-	-	-
65 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	4	2

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	-	-
20-	2	-	-	-
25-	-	-	1	-
35-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	1	-

Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases

South Herefordshire

Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Scarlet Fever	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	8	4	-	-
1-	21	18	-	-
2-	16	18	-	-
3-	22	15	-	-
4-	23	24	-	-
5-	99	80	-	2
10-	6	15	-	-
15-	1	5	-	-
25 and over	2	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	198	180		2

	Food Poisoning	
	M	F
Under 5 years	3	1
5-	2	2
15-	1	1
45-	-	-
65 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	6	4

	Whooping Cough	
	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-
3-	1	2
6-	-	1
9-	1	1
1- year	5	-
2-	6	7
5-	8	8
10-	-	1
15-	-	-
20-	-	-
25-	1	1
35-	-	2
45-	-	-
55-	-	-
65-	-	-
75 and over	-	-
Age unknown	-	-
Total	22	23

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-
5-	1	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	1	-	-
20-	2	1	-	-
25-	-	-	1	-
35-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	1	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	3	2	2	-

Ledbury R.D.

Tuberculosis

	Notifications													
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950	6	4	10	2		2	12	3	3	6	1		1	7
1951	11	6	17		3	3	20		1	1		1	1	2
1952	7	5	12	3		3	15	3		3				3
1953	7	5	12				12	3	1	4				4
1954	3	5	8		2	2	10							
1955	4	1	5		1	1	6							
1956	6	3	9	1	1	2	11	2		2		1	1	3
1957	4	2	6	1		1	7	1		1				1
1958	3		3				3	1	1	2	1		1	3
1959	5	2	7				7	2	1	3				3
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3							
1961	2	3	5		2	2	7							
1962	1	3	4				4	1		1				1
1963	1		1				1							
1964	3		3	1	1	2	5	3		3				3
1965	2	1	3		1	1	4	1		1	1		1	2
1966	1	1	2				2							
1967	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	2				2
1968	1		1	1		1	2	1		1				1
1969	1		1				1		1	1				1
1970	1		1				1		2	2				2
1971	1		1				1							

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
50-59	5.6	3.3	8.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	10.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.6
60-69	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1		0.1	1.0
50-69	3.5	2.2	5.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	6.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8
1970	1		1				1		2	2				2
1971	1		1				1							

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary notifications in 1950-59 and 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary deaths than Male Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

As far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South Herefordshire

Tuberculosis

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1950	23	6	29	7	2	9	38	9	3	12	1		1	13
1951	26	20	46	4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2	2	9
1952	11	17	28	5	3	8	36	8		8	1		1	9
1953	12	8	20		1	1	21	8	3	11				11
1954	13	13	26	3	4	7	33	3	1	4				4
1955	10	8	18	1	2	3	21	1	2	3				3
1956	16	6	22	2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1	1	6
1957	17	5	22	3		3	25	3		3				3
1958	9	9	18	2	2	4	22	3	3	6	1		1	7
1959	8	3	11				11	3	1	4				4
1960	2	3	5		3	3	8							
1961	7	4	11		3	3	14	2	1	3				3
1962	2	5	7	1		1	8	2	1	3				3
1963	5	2	7				7	2		2				2
1964	5		5	2	1	3	8	4		4				4
1965	7	3	10		2	2	12	2		2	1	1	2	4
1966	2	2	4		1	1	5							
1967	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	1	1	2				2
1968	6		6	1		1	7	2		2				2
1969	3	2	5				5		1	1				1
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2
1971	2		2				2							

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications							Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
50-59	14.5	9.5	24.0	2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	6.9
60-69	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1
50-69	9.5	6.0	15.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	4.5
1970	1	1	2				2		2	2				2
1971	2		2				2							

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary notifications than Male Pulmonary notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary deaths than Male Pulmonary deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary notifications and Pulmonary deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity with the exception of the supply to parishes relying on well supplies where spasmodic pollution has occurred to individual well.

Advice on water treatment and on remedial measures to be taken has been given by the Staff of the Public Health Department on many occasions and follow up samples have been taken to indicate the effectiveness or otherwise of such treatment and such measures.

2897 houses (8400 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses as follows:-

Ashperton	23	Little Marcle	8
Aylton	1	Mathon	30
Bosbury	115	Much Marcle	79
Canon Frome	4	Munsley	11
Castle Frome	13	Pixley	6
Coddington	20	Putley	34
Colwall	670	Stretton Grandison	15
Eastnor	49	Tarrington	26
Eggleton	4	Wellington Heath	120
Ledbury Rural	78	Woolhope	51
Ledbury Urban	1530	Yarkhill	10
		Total	2897

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work has progressed on the extensions to Ledbury Town Sewage Disposal Works and the Ledbury Town Surface Water Relief Sewer and both these Schemes should be completed in 1972. Preparation of the Wellington Heath Scheme has been completed and work will commence early in 1972. Tarrington Village Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme has been approved and it is expected that work on this Scheme also will commence in 1972. Progress with the Woolhope Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme has been delayed by difficulties over acquisition of the Sewage Works site but it is hoped that these will be overcome and that positive progress will be made in 1972.

In some parishes where there is closely knit development there are occasional problems from septic tank discharges, particularly where the area is steeply contoured, and the subsoil heavy, but generally where there is adequate and suitable land available septic tank installations continue to function satisfactorily and economically.

Rivers and Streams

All small sewage disposal works within the control of the Council are subject to routine regular inspection and sampling to check the standard of the effluent.

Elsewhere where conditions make it necessary property owners are required to take steps to prevent river courses becoming polluted by sewage effluent.

Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of domestic refuse is in operation in Ledbury Urban Area. A fortnightly collection is in operation in the rural area with the exception of Colwall where the collection is weekly. Disposal of domestic refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's refuse tip in Jubilee Meadows, Ledbury.

Trade refuse is collected on payment of a special charge.

The installation of the Fermascreen Pulveriser is progressing satisfactorily and this will be put into use early in 1972. This will allow refuse to be disposed of on other sites where the tipping of crude refuse, even though controlled, would be unacceptable.

The Council do not operate a public cesspool emptying service, and cesspools within the District are emptied by arrangement with Contractors about whose methods of disposal there is some doubt. A cesspool emptier will be required in 1972 for use in connection with the Sludge Drying Plant incorporated in the Ledbury Sewage Disposal Works extension and it should then be possible to institute provision of a rate-provided cesspool emptying service for properties without main drainage facilities.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	18	Miscellaneous Minor Capital Works	374
Building Regulations	1001	Nuisances	137
Caravans	32	Offensive Smells	27
Common Lodging Houses	1	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	252
Control of Pests	46	Petroleum Stores	43
Drainage	132	Public Lavatories	34
Factories with mechanical power	74	Public Mortuaries	4
Factories without mechanical power	8	Refuse Collection	60
Filthy and Verminous Premises	2	Refuse Tips	234
Food Hygiene and Food Premises	776	Sewage Disposal Works	212
Housing Applications	214	Sewerage Schemes	60
Housing Repairs	438	Sewers	55
Housing Schemes	647	Slaughterhouses	317
Housing Surveys	468	Stalls	111
Ice Cream Registered Premises	38	Swimming Baths	144
Improvement Grants	246	Town and Country Planning	35
Interviews in Office	678	Unsound Food	72
Miscellaneous	719	Water Supply	106
		Total	7815

Shops and Offices

Inspections have taken place from time to time and informal action has been taken where indicated. Statutory notices have also been served on a number of occasions where cooperation from owners was not forthcoming.

Camping Sites

Two sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences were issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 140

Smoke Abatement

Some trouble was experienced from smoke nuisances in Ledbury caused by bonfires and by portable incinerators used by the larger shop premises.

These were all satisfactorily resolved by informal action.

Public Swimming Baths

Ledbury Swimming Pool consists of an uncovered pool approximately 23 metres x 8 metres, the shallow end having a dephth of 3 feet and the deep end a depth of 8 feet.

The water is continuously filtered through a rapid pressure sand filter and is chlorinated and aerated before being circulated back to the pool.

The pH value is also controlled by automatic dosing with an alkaline solution, the value being kept between 7.3 and 7.5 and the residual chlorine content closely controlled within a range of 0.2 to 0.5 part per million.

The pool is filled from the Herefordshire Water Board's mains and the water is not changed during the season, although evaporation and other wastage does mean that the water is replaced approximately once a month.

Five bacteriological examinations, all of which were satisfactory, were made during the season.

The swimming pool, although hygienic, is rather spartan, and whenever the weather is fine, the pool becomes overcrowded and further admissions have to be refused. However, it has been indicated that funds will be available under the new loan sanction procedure to enable the proposed new indoor swimming pool at Lawnside Road, Ledbury to be constructed as a locally determined project, and it is hoped that work on this will commence during 1972.

Section E Housing

New Houses

Number of houses completed during the year
(a) by private enterprise = 67
(b) by the local authority = 43

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year
(a) by private enterprise = 71
(b) by the local authority = 14

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES DEMOLISHED During Year	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	No. of houses	=	2
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein	=	2

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority		by owner	=	Nil
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a)	by owner	=	8
		(b)	by local authority	=	Nil

HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than Unfit Houses made fit)
After formal notice under Public Health Acts = 4

UNFIT HOUSES in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)	Retained for Temporary Accommodation	Under Section 48	No. of houses	=	Nil
		Under Section 17(2)	No. of houses	=	1
			No. of separate dwellings contained therein	=	1
		Under Section 46	No. of houses	=	Nil

Section F Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the area, by type of premises

Bakers	2
Butchers	8
Cafes	13
Canteens	2
Confectioners	7
Fishmongers, Fruiterers and Greengrocers	6
Grocers	40
Licensed Premises	38
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
	118

The number of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under Local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	2
Fish Fryers	2
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Manufacturers	2
Jam Manufacturers	1
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
Meat Products Manufacturers	8
	17
Dairies	1

The number of inspections of registered food premises

54 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

The method of disposal of condemned food

The greater part of condemned food is returned to the suppliers, but a small quantity from retail shops is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Council's refuse tip.

Condemned meat from the slaughterhouse is sent to approved premises for sterilisation and processing

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

2 tons 12 cwts 103 lbs. of"green" vegetables, 100 lbs. of "fresh" poultry, 1 ton 18 cwts 110 lbs. of canned fruit, 4 cwts 43 lbs of canned fruit juice, 1 cwt 70 lbs. of canned vegetables, and 4 cwts 25 lbs. of canned vegetable puree,were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959-63

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

(a) the number of premises
(b) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16
(c) the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies
(d) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19

Bakers	2
Butchers	8
Cafes	13
Canteens	2
Confectioners	7
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	6
Grocers	40
Licensed Premises	38
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
Total	118

All 118 premises are fitted to comply with Regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except the six fishmongers, fruiters and greengrocers, and all 112 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	276	148	1861	689	2974
Number inspected	276	148	1861	689	2974
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	1	5	4	-	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	51	2	411	135	599
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	18.8	4.7	22.3	19.6	
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	33	33
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	4.8	
Cysticerosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	1
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS made for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	74	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	60	82	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

No defects were found.